

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

Following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 69; 12 M., 64; 3 P. M., 69; 6 P. M., 66; 9 P. M., 62; 12 M., 52; average temperature, 59.5.

VOL. 14. NO. 294.

BATTLED WITH THE BOERS FOR THIRTEEN LONG HOURS.

Ridge After Ridge Captured for Distance of Three Miles BY A JUDICIOUS USE OF ARTILLERY.

Troops Bivouacked on the Ground Won, But the Main Position is Still in Front of Them.

THE BRITISH CASUALTIES WERE NOT HEAVY.

About One Hundred Wounded Had Been Brought in By Half Past Six, But the Number of Killed Has Not Yet Been

Ascertained—The Troops in Ladysmith are Jubilant

Over Buller's Successful Advance—His Guns

Can be Distinctly Heard and the Bursting of

Shells Can be Plainly Seen—The Boers

Have Mounted New Guns and Have

Been Bombarding Vigorously,

Though Little Damage

Has Been Done.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—4:30 A. M.—It is evident from General Buller's dispatch to the War Office and the advice from Spearman's Camp, that a big battle is now being fought. As far as can be gathered from these dispatches, the result remains undecided, and unless the engagement on which hangs the fate of Ladysmith and which may prove the turning point of the whole war, will be resumed this morning.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The War Office, shortly after midnight posted the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, January 20th, evening:

"General Clerh, with a part of General Warren's force, has been in action from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. to-day. By a judicious use of the artillery, he has fought his way up, capturing ridge after ridge for about three miles.

"The troops are now bivouacking on the ground he has gained, but the main position is still in front of them.

"The casualties were not heavy. About 100 wounded have been brought in by 6:30 P. M. The number of killed has not yet been ascertained."

TROOPS JUBILANT.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 20.—Via Spearman's Camp—The enemy have placed in position now guns throwing lighted shells and have been bombarding more vigorously for the last few days, though little damage has been done. Three of the British force have been wounded. The troops are jubilant over General Buller's successful advance. His guns can be heard distinctly and the bursting of shells can be plainly seen.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, NATAL, Jan. 20.—11:45 A. M.—The firing of field guns was heard early this morning from the front. Evidently the bombardment of the Boer trenches on Tabananyama mountain. There was also a brief musketry fire.

Among the prisoners captured Thursday was a grandson-in-law of President Kruger.

TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, NATAL, Jan. 20.—Evening.—The Boer trenches were shelled continuously to-day. General Lyttleton's brigade advanced and occupied a kopje 2,000 yards from the Boer position at Brokfontein. A company of men advanced with the intention of action, and vanquished with a heavy fire from the Boers.

The artillery and musketry fire continues from General Warren's position. The enemy had not shifted its position at the time this dispatch was sent, and the shells set fire to the grass.

Lord Dundonald's force on Thursday surprised 350 Boers. The British, who were posted on a kopje, allowed 12 Boers to advance leisurely before opening fire. The Boers did not reply, and a majority of them galloped off.

It is reported that the remainder surrendered.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20.—The transport Kinknap Castle, with the Duke of Marlborough, Ruyard Kipling, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Admiral Frederick A. Miles and many army officers on board, bound for South Africa, sailed to-day.

She was enthusiastically cheered by the large crowds of people, who, in spite of the fact that it was raining heavily, lined the quays.

BOERS' LOSSES TO DATE.

RENSBURG, CAPE COLONY, Friday, Jan. 19.—A gentleman, who has escaped from Colesberg, reports that the Dutch inhabitants, who are sympathizers with the Boers, are proceeding to the Orange Free State, in anticipation of the evacuation of the town.

Mr. Vanderwalt, a member of the Cape Assembly, has already gone. The Boer force there is estimated to number from 6,000 to 7,000 men. Beside a strong force at Norval's Point.

The British shells did much execution eastward of the town.

The Boer loss up to date is probably 300 men.

Carefully-compiled figures from Republican sources, some of which have been investigated and found to be correct, show the Boer losses up to date are approximately 6,475 men, including 2,000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Rome, received this morning, differs from previous statements that Mr. MacCrum refused to be interviewed, and says:

"Mr. MacCrum, who arrived here yesterday (Saturday) denies that he left his post owing to a disagreement with President Kruger and State Secretary Reitz. He says he has a letter from President Kruger to President McKinley and also

a message to President Loubet, but no mission beyond delivering them.

Regarding the war, Mr. MacCrum said that, while he believed the British would ultimately be successful, it would take a long time to convince the Republic that they must submit. He said they had ample stores and munitions and that there was the greatest enthusiasm in Pretoria for the war, and plans had been laid for a long struggle.

BOERS WELL-PROVISIONED.

Attempt to Starve Them Out Little Likely to Succeed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Exporters in the city, who make a specialty of the South African trade, believe that the Boers are remarkably well provisioned, and that any attempt to starve them out is hardly likely to succeed soon.

The United States is the source of the cereal supplies of the fighting republics.

"The British Government has a remarkable lack of foresight," remarked one of the largest local food exporters to South Africa to-day, "in forming a just estimate of the preparedness of the Boers for war, and the bad work of the Intelligence Department in gaining any accurate information concerning their military supplies is only one aspect of the case."

"As a matter of fact, the Boers have not only been laying up an almost inexhaustible supply of powder and cartridges, but an abundant supply of food as well."

SCANDALS IN SQUADRON.

Captain McGowan Accused of Shooting a Filipino.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—A letter received from a native of Manila, dated December 15th, says that two scandals in the United States squadron are causing general talk. One is the shooting of a Filipino on board the Monarch by Captain McGowan, because the man climbed over the side of the vessel forward, instead of aft, as demanded by naval usage.

It is maintained that the captain intended to fire over the man and scare him, but he was hit in the hip and died soon afterward.

The other subject of comment is the fact that Commander W. V. Very, of the Castine, up to the present time has had every officer on the vessel, with one exception, under suspension, and one of them has objected.

Although the authorities desire to quiet proceedings, the officers will have to be heard, and the matter will be carried to the department at Washington.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

But Jailor Was Game and Shot Leader of the Gang.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 20.—Edward C. Flanagan, the triple murderer, led eight desperate prisoners to-day in an attempt to escape from jail at Decatur, five miles from Atlanta.

Flanagan killed the jailer to the floor with a blow from a heavy piece of iron, but the injured man was game and drawing his pistol fired into the gang of prisoners. Flanagan was shot through the thigh and fell. The other prisoners, cowed by the fate of their leader, hesitated. The shots attracted the attention of the jailer's family and summoning assistance they managed to overcome the prisoners and all were locked up.

Flanagan's wound is not dangerous.

WANT TO FIGHT FOR BOERS.

Dr. Leyds Has Many Offers But Is Not Authorized to Enlist Men.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20.—Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal government, has issued through the press a statement saying that he is in receipt of so many offers from men who wish to volunteer for service with the Boers, that he is compelled to announce that he is in no wise authorized to enroll anybody in Europe, and that every one wishing to serve in the war must go to South Africa at his own risk and expense.

CAPT. PARKS AT ROANOKE.

Makes a Winning Speech to William Watts Camp.

ROANOKE, VA., Jan. 20.—Special—Captain R. S. Parks, of Luray, addressed William Watts Camp, Confederate Veterans here to-night upon the celebration of the birth of General Lee. In his audience were many ladies, and the address

which was one of the best ever heard here, was given the closest attention.

Captain Parks spoke of the hardships of the war, and of the falsity of the books set before the young to instruct them in the facts of the great war between the States.

Captain Parks represents Page and Rappahannock counties in the Legislature. He was captain of Company K, Tenth Virginia regiment in the Confederate army.

BRITISH COMMENTS OFFENSIVE.

Fresh Outbreak of Bitter Feeling in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The tone of the British comments on Count von Buelow's speech in the Reichstag yesterday gives offense here and is causing a fresh outbreak of bitter feeling. The Government is understood to be displeased with the reception of the Foreign Minister's speech in England and the news that another German ship has been captured adds fresh fuel to the flame.

The papers ask how the seizure of a ship of flour can be reconciled with Lord Salisbury's promises.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

Census Agents Will Collect Them from a Thousand Cities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An official statement from the census office regarding the collection of manufacturing statistics, says that 1,000 cities have been selected from which reports will be made. It is proposed to collect these statistics by special agents through the machinery of the census officials, devoting about thirty days to the work.

YAQUIS DEFEATED.

In a Battle with Mexican Troops They Lost 200 Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A special to The Examiner from Nogales, Mexico, says a battle has been fought by the Mexicans and Yaquis, in which the Yaquis were defeated with heavy loss. They killed number two hundred. Five hundred were taken prisoners.

A Confederate Museum.

WASHINGTON, GA., Jan. 20.—The Daughters of the Confederacy of this place have begun a movement to purchase the old Herald Building, in which the camp chest of President Davis was left when he began his flight South, which ended in his capture near Irwingsville.

The plan is to make a Confederate Museum of the building. The movement has assurances of support which makes its success probable.

French Prior Rights Abolished.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The anti-Government organ, La Patrie, charges the Government with abandoning French prior rights over the Danish West Indies, and says: "Denmark has a representative to negotiate the cession of the islands to the United States after negotiations with the United States."

The Naples correspondent of the Corner Italia says Mr. Craxi, who is

he has a letter from President Kruger to President McKinley.

Colson Indicted.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 20.—The grand jury returned indictments charging Colson, G. Colson with the wilful murder of Lieutenant Ethelbert Scott and L. A. Demaree.

REPORT ON THE ROBERTS CASE

It is a Voluminous Document and is Accompanied by a Summary of the Law and Facts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The reports of the special committee of investigation in the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, were presented to the House to-day. The majority report signed by Chairman Taylor and six of his associates is a voluminous document, and is accompanied by a summary of the law and facts. It gives the details of the hearings, the ample opportunities afforded to Mr. Roberts to present his case, his refusal to testify and the unanimous finding of facts, heretofore published. It proceeds:

THE COMMITTEE IS UNANIMOUS IN ITS belief that Mr. Roberts ought not to remain a member of the House of Representatives. A majority are of the opinion that he ought not to be permitted to become a member, that the House has the right to exclude him.

"The course of procedure is to permit him to be sworn in and then expel him by a two-thirds vote under the constitutional provision providing for expulsion."

"Your committee desire to assert with the utmost positiveness that this point is not only the proposition of expulsion as applied to this case against precedent, but that exclusion is entirely in accordance with principle, authority and legislative precedence and not antithetical to any legislative action which the House of Representatives has ever taken."

"For convenience, we present herewith, before proceeding to extended argument in support of the committee's resolution the following summary:

SUMMARY OF FACTS.

"Upon the facts stated, the majority of the committee assert that the claimant ought not to be permitted to take a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected ought to be declared vacant."

"Three distinct grounds of disqualification are asserted against Roberts: (1) By reason of his violation of the 'Edmunds law'; (2) By reason of his non-payment of a definite violation of the law of the land of the decisions of the Supreme Court and of the proclamations of the President, holding himself above the law; and not amenable to it. (3) No Government could possibly exist in the face of such practices. He is in open war against the laws and institutions of the country whose Congress he seeks to enter."

"His election as representative is an explicit and offensive violation of the unimpeachable law which Utah was admitted as a State."

RECOMMEND EXPULSION.

"Mindful of the gravity of the question and realizing the responsibility imposed

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

DISCUSSES POLITICAL QUESTIONS

Mr. Bryan Addresses an Immense Audience in Baltimore.

HIS REMARKS GREETED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Under Auspices of Maryland Democratic Association.

NOT ENCOURAGED BY THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION

Prominent Democratic Congressman Accompanied the Speaker.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mr. Bryan, After Quoting From This Document and Giving the Republicans a Few Tilts, Reaffirmed His Allegiance to the Silver Issue and the Chicago Platform and Violently

Attacked the Gold Standard.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Hon. W. J. Bryan delivered an address here to-night upon the political questions of the day to an audience which filled the Music Hall, the biggest auditorium in the city, to its fullest capacity and which greeted him and his remarks with the greatest enthusiasm.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Maryland Democratic Association, one of the Free Silver wings of the Democratic party of the state, and was not encouraged in any manner by the regular Democratic organization. In fact the latter held strictly aloof from any participation in the affair. They made no effort to discourage it in any manner, but not one of the Democratic leaders appeared on the platform, and an offer of stage tickets was politely declined by the principal members of the Democratic State Central Committee.

With the party who came from Washington with Mr. Bryan, were Senator Tillman, of South Carolina; Congressman Sulzer, of New York; Richardson, of Tennessee; Jones, of Virginia; and DeArmond, Missouri.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when the party reached the Music Hall when the crowd greeted him uproariously.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan said in part: "I want to assure you in the beginning that my happiness does not depend upon any honor which the people of this country can confer, neither do I believe that this nation's happiness or welfare depends upon any one present. In politics as in the army, the generals get the glory and the privates do the work. And therefore I feel that I owe it to those who for nearly four years have been bearing the burden in the heat of the day; I owe it to them to say that what I have done is but an atom compared with what they have done."

In 1896 the voters proved that they could control the policy of the party, and during the last three years they have proven that they could hold what they gained in 1896 in spite of newspapers, in spite of railroads, in spite of banks and in spite of every influence supposed to obstruct the plain people of the Democratic party have stood and now stand for the Chicago platform in all that it says. I want to begin with an accepted proposition, that proposition which I consider most fundamental in government.

"I find it in the Declaration of Independence. If you will pardon me for quoting anything from that old and out-worn document as our Republican friends seem to think it."

UNDER A CLOUD.

"The Declaration of Independence was once a highly respected document; it is now a cloud just now, but I have confidence that in a few months the clouds will be rolled by and that old document will shine with all its former brightness. That fundamental principle is that all men are created equal."

"I do not mean to say that all men are created equal in physical strength; I do not mean to say that all men are created equal in mental ability, or in moral worth, or that under any just form of government a man will be equal in capacity for enjoyment, or in the en-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

THE CONTESTS IN OLD KENTUCKY

Republicans Have Determined to Bring No Less a Factor Than Tammany Hall Into the Fight.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 20.—Governor Taylor, in defending the contest for the gubernatorial chair, brought against him by William Goebel, has, through his attorneys, spread a large drag-net in gathering his evidence, and it is said that before the contest is ended some sensational evidence will be brought before the board.

The Republican attorneys have decided to bring into the fight no less a factor than Tammany Hall, and have already summoned as a witness one of the confidential advisers of Richard Croker.

The object of the bringing of witnesses from

New York will be to prove that Richard Croker, as the executor of the will of William Hall, was in league with William Goebel, the contestant in the present hearing, to carry the State for the Democratic nominee.

EIGHT WITNESSES TESTIFY.

The Republicans put on the stand during the day eight witnesses, of whom Colonel T. W. Bullitt, of Louisville, was the star.

Colonel Bullitt stated that he never saw so quiet an election in Louisville, and he described the orderly manner in which it was carried through.

Referring to the presence of the militia in the armory, he had, he said, advised Governor Bradley to call out the militia as a preventive of possible rioting, but to see that the soldiers were not used for any partisan purpose.

An adjournment was taken until 2 P. M. Monday.

FREE TRADE WITH PUERTO RICO.

The Senate Committee Hears Arguments Pro and Con.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico and the Pacific Islands held a long session to-day and listened to arguments for and against free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States.

The Puerto Rican Commission appointed by the Federal party which recently arrived in this country, was heard. The gentlemen were all for free trade with the United States; wanted a territorial form of government; desired the United States currency as the standard and wanted a loan authorized. Most of them favored an extended suffrage and believed that under the United States fair elections could be held.

Henry Oxnard, of Nebraska, argued against free trade because of the effect it would have upon the best sugar interests.

Mr. Hill, of Louisiana, representing the cane sugar growers, took the same view. Mr. Frye, of Connecticut, opposed free trade on account of the effect upon the tobacco interests. Herbert Merrick made a general argument against free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico because of the effect it would have upon the agricultural interests of the United States.

Major W. Ames, who was for a long time sanitary officer of the island, gave some information concerning health conditions there.

CLARK INVESTIGATION.

Little New Information Developed on Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Little new information was developed to-day in the Clark senatorial investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. F. L. Normole, of Butte, Montana, a member of the last Legislature, testified that he had been approached with an offer of \$12,500 to vote for Mr. Clark, but had not accepted it and had voted for Conrad throughout the contest.

Mr. Cason, who was on the stand yesterday, was recalled for additional cross-examination. He said he had been urged by Mr. Clark to secure the vote of Representative Mayrue, Mr. Clark indicating to him that he would pay \$500 for it, but he found that Mayrue would vote for Clark anyhow, he did not approach him with the proposition.

As neither side was prepared to introduce other witnesses, the committee adjourned a hearing of less than two hours, adjourned until Monday.

To Erect a Large Saw Mill.

OCALA, FLA., Jan. 20.—A deal has just been closed here by which Georgia plans to have invested \$200,000 in the Copley Lumber Company's pine timber on the Ocala river below Kamauville. They will build the largest mills in the South, employing 300 hands and cutting twelve million feet of lumber annually. The main office will be located in this city.

JOHN RUSKIN DIED YESTERDAY

One of the Greatest Writers on Art of This or Any Age—A Short Sketch of His Life.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—John Ruskin died this morning of influenza, aged eighty-one years.

John Ruskin, as he was known the world over, was one of the greatest writers of the age on questions of art. He has been a factor for the development of the aesthetic in every-day life; than any other man, with the possible exception of William Morris. His work is of permanent value to mankind.

In 1850 Ruskin published his first work of note, "Modern Painters." He was a competent writer on art, for he studied painting under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. He met with great success in his art, and in 1869 his fifth volume of "Modern Painters" was published.

In 1859 he brought out "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," which was followed within two years by "The Stones of Venice."

At forty-six Ruskin was in the zenith of his glory. Cambridge appointed him Rede lecturer in 1867; and the Senate conferred on him the degree of LL. D. Next he was elected Slade professor of art at Oxford. In 1884 he was compelled to resign the latter position because of ill health.

Seven years ago he published his poems written between the age of seven and twenty-six. In 1882 he published his early writings on "The Poetry of Architecture." He also published many other interesting works that gave him fame.

Mr. Ruskin gave a great deal to charities and public enterprises. For thirteen years he spent annually nearly \$30,000, including in that the indulgence of a property worth a million, which he, as good as gave away, as he did a pardoned debt of \$55,000 to a cousin.

ALL THE STOCK TAKEN.

Pennsylvania's Increase of \$7,000,000 All Subscribed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—This was the last day for taking advantage of the new \$7,000,000 stock issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, declared and authorized by the Board of Directors December 13th last, and if the amount had been twice as large it would have all been taken, if the many persistent demands, amounting to twice and three times the allotment on the holdings of the stockholders as they were registered December 25th, is any criterion.

Wants Restriction Repealed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Gage, before the House Finance Committee to-day, advocated that restriction allowing but \$5,000,000 fractional coin, be repealed and the gold piece placed at the discretion of the Secretary in order to meet the demands for subsidiary coin.

RICHMOND IN THE MIDST OF A BIG BUILDING BOOM

New Structures Are Being Erected on All Sides.

THE OUTLOOK SEEMS VERY BRIGHT.

Contractors Are Rushing Matters and Endeavoring to Finish the Work on Hand.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS PUT IN CIRCULATION.

Labor is at a Premium and Wages Have Advanced Accordingly.

Prices of Material Have Gone Up and the Demand is Far Greater Than the Supply—Work is Hampered by the

Inability to Have Goods Delivered Within a Short

Space of Time—The Improved Industrial

Conditions Affect the Various Branches

of the Business World—Hurry

Work is What is Demanded by

All Owing to Country's

Prosperity.

Richmond is now enjoying a building boom, and judging from the present state of affairs, no let up seems in sight. Contractors are rushing work and are endeavoring in every way to finish the contracts upon which work has been started. Fresh contracts are awaiting them, but it is stated that in some instances contractors are rather slow to undertake more work, owing to the fact that the cost of material has advanced so greatly and, therefore, fear a still further jump in the prices.

As it is, thousands of dollars are being paid out by various concerns for improvement on and enlargement of their plants. That increased facilities be at once afforded is not a case of choice, but of necessity. With the various manufacturing plants it is not the question of getting orders to fill that confronts them, but the question of how to fill the orders already in hand, is the one that gives the trouble. There is not a department in the industrial world to-day that is not feeling the effects of the improved condition in business and of prosperity in general.

Factories and mills that have sought to double their capacities by running night and day find that even the working of a double force and making of large increased demands on the plants does not enable them to keep abreast with the demand, and the only recourse open to them is an enlargement of the plant itself. In some instances these additions are of proportions almost equal to those of the original building.

HURRY WORK.

Another matter of great importance in the erection of these additions is that the construction must necessarily begin immediately and be rushed to completion. The contractors that will not wait, and press now facts for the consideration of the contractor to whom the contract for their erection is awarded. This in turn affects all of the various artisans whose labors are required.

Another phase is also presented, and that is the scarcity of materials and in many instances the inability to secure their delivery at any stated time. Iron mills are so rushed for the purpose of anticipating the demand in some instances, while a big margin of time is always demanded when the order is accepted.

The supply of marketable lumber is also reported as being nowhere near equal to the demand, and that labor is most difficult to obtain in order that the saw mills may be kept in operation. The saw mills in particular and lumber trade in